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- 25X1¹. A former pulp factory at Kaishantun (approximately 129-45, 42-42) produces weapons and ammunition for North Korean armies and Chinese Communist troops. The plant was established in 1937 by HISAKA (久家), a wealthy Hokkaido Japanese, and produced two hundred tons of pulp a day. After the war, the loss of large amounts of materials essential for pulp manufacture made it impossible to continue operations. In 1947 the Chinese Communist Yen Pien (延邊) Headquarters in the area converted the plant to munitions manufacture, although part of its machinery had been removed by the Soviet Army.
- Machines and parts were removed from factories in Antung and taken to Kaishantun through North Korea. The equipment was installed under the direction of Japanese technicians, including ENDO Goro (遠藤五郎). The plant began in 1948 to produce rifle bullets, pistols, and grenades. Gun powder required in the manufacture of bullets was obtained from a factory at Hungnam (127-33, 39-52).
 - In March 1949 three Soviet technicians and their families arrived at the Kaishantun plant to manufacture arms and munitions.
 - Similar factory conversion were planned by the Yen Pien Headquarters for an artificial silk factory at Shihhsien (approximately 129-47, 43-06). The factory retained its Japanese technicians after the war and was able to continue production of parchment paper, using concentrated sulphuric acid from Hungnam, in sufficient quantity to supply the Yen Pien area. In August 1948, the factory also acquired equipment for manufacturing drug products from another border plant, and began to turn out some drugs.

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